W. W. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.—TWO DOLLARS a year in advance. Single copies One Dollar and fifty cents.

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PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1865

The People's Ticket.

By request of the people of Forsyth County, I. G. Lash and D. H. Starbuck are announced as the Union candidates for the approaching State Convention.

CONVENTION ELECTION

THURSDAY next, the 21st instant.

The people of Forsyth have had opportunities of hearing the candidates speak, with the exception of Mr. Lash, whose business prevented him from mingling with the people. He is however, well known throughout the county, and has always been pleased to give his views upon political matters freely and readily, whenever opportunity offered. Mr. Lash has a State and National reputation, and his presence in the Convention cannot be too highly appreciated.

With such delegates in the Convention as Messrs. Lash and Starbuck, there will be no difficulty in getting North Carolina speedily and fully reinstated into the Union.

The people will remember that the political course of Messrs. Starbuck and Lash has been consistent throughout, and they may be relied upon in any future emergency.

Treasurer's Report.

As various opinions (and some of them very erroneous) are entertained by different persons, as to the actual amount of our State debt, we publish this week the Report of Mr. Worth, the State Treasurer, showing the actual amount of the old and the new State debt. And we ask the attentive perusal of it by our readers. The Report shows as follows:

The old debt is	$13,619,500
The new debt is	$16,596,485
Total old and new debt	$30,215,985

But justice demands that the new debt should be scaled down to a specie value, and that the creditors of the State should be paid accordingly for the provisions and money furnished by them to the State and its public agents. Some writers fix on 72 as the specie value of each $1,000 of the new debt.

Thus scaled down, at this rate, we have as the real specie value of this new debt, the sum of $11,174,946
Add the old debt, $13,619,500

Total actual debt, $24,794,446
According to the Treasurer's Report the State has the following assets $9,634,289

Which reduces the actual debt to $15,160,157

Who doubts the ability of the State to pay this sum when we have $30,000,000 of real estate, and vast amounts of other property?

We feel assured that, leaving out demagogues there is not an intelligent man in Forsyth County, after receiving the information furnished by the State Treasurer, who will not at once say, *pay the debt thus scaled*, and never let it be said that our good old State of North Carolina has tarnished her good name by the disgraceful and dishonest act of repudiation.

We are authorized to say that I. G. Lash and D. H. Starbuck vote for scaling the debt and for the State's meeting, in good faith, this debt thus scaled.

Many persons are ignorant of the debt, it having been represented as an enormous sum.—Show them the Treasurer's Report.

It is gratifying to find our finances in no worse condition, and that the debt, scaled as aforesaid, can be paid, without heavy taxes. And we are indebted to the skilful management of Mr. Worth for the Treasury being in no worse condition.

IMPORTANT.—We would, most respectfully, ask the careful perusal of the articles under the head of "Information for the people."

The two letters published from Raleigh and the other from Yadkin County, were written by gentlemen, each of the highest standing and admired for their wisdom, talents, patriotism and influence, both potent in matters of State and perfectly reliable.

We have another communication on hand, which we could not possibly crowd into our limited space.

AN OMISSION.—In the publication of the Secret Circular, last week, inadvertently omitted the allusion to Mr. S and Mr. which would explain many things. We transcribed the copy we received from the original, in great haste, and hence the result, which was discovered too late to make the correction. In order to do justice to all concerned, we embrace the first opportunity to supply the omission, and re-publish the whole, in full.

THE SECRET CAUCUS.

We understand that the radicals, on last Tuesday, with some difficulty, succeeded in getting together a few broken down political hacks and other wise men of factious temperament and met in secret caucus the place is not known when they proceeded to nominate one of their number to represent the good people of Rowan in the ensuing Convention. We have not yet learned the name of their candidate. We suppose, however, that the name of the champion of the secret conclave will soon be given to the people. We thought that the days of know-nothingism having past, and there being no desire on the part of the people to conceal any of their views, we should not be forced again to announce the proceedings of, or warn the people against, secret organizations, but we were mistaken.

There is now a clique in Rowan county whose deeds are evil and who will not come out openly and manly before the people lest their misdeeds be revealed.—In the name of the people we protest against such proceedings—such meetings. There is no necessity for secret organizations now. We want fair, open, manly action—we want men whom we can trust to take us back into the Union as expeditiously as possible. No dark lantern canvassers—no wire workers to influence our action. The people know what is expected of them and they will perform it.

AN APPEAL TO CHARITY.—We would direct the attention of the reader to a communication, the object of which is to draw attention to the needy and destitute of the county, many of whom, no doubt, will suffer extreme want during the ensuing winter. Something should be done to alleviate their condition, and we think, the plan which our correspondent suggests, is feasible.

During the war, the poor and needy of the county were comparatively well provided for, and we hope some arrangement will be made for their comfort now, as the cruel war has deprived a number of families of their natural protectors, and thrown women and children upon "the cold charities of the world."

N. C. PAPERS.—We are in regular receipt of the Daily Wilmington *Herald*, by Thomas M. Cook, Esq.—It is rich, racy and ably conducted.—Daily $10 a year.—Weekly $2 50.

We have also received several numbers of the *Daily Sentinel*, a new, ably conducted paper recently commenced in Raleigh, by Rev. W. E. Pell. Terms—Until 1st January next, $4; for one month, $1; for two months $2.

The Greensborough *Patriot*, has also made its appearance, weekly, full size, printed with new type on fine white paper, at $2 per annum.

The Salisbury Weekly *Banner* and the Statesville *American*, (the latter taking the place of the Iredell Express) both excellent papers, have also made their appearance on our table.

NEW POSTMASTERS.—Among others, the Postmaster General has ordered the following offices to be reopened in North Carolina:

Winston, Forsyth, Nelson S. Cook, postmaster.
New Garden, Guilford, John Carter, postmaster.
Mt. Airy, Surry, H. J. Allred, postmaster.
Tom's Creek, Surry, John Worth, postmaster.
Little Yadkin, Stokes, Henry Coe, postmaster.
Bethania, Forsyth, Jacob Siewers, postmaster.

THE NEWS.—Nothing of importance this week.

See Assessor's notice.—H. H. Helper.

New advertisements.—G. W. Wheeler.

To the Point. To the Point.

We wish to make one more appeal, in a few words, to the good, honest voters of Forsyth. Here are two men, Messrs. Starbuck and Lash, men who have been sound on the great questions of our governmental policy for years, men who have stood firmly by their Union principles against opposition, through all the prejudices and party bitterness through which our country has been called to pass.

They are sound men; they are men of talent; they are men whose political course has shown them to be friends of the common people. Now, fellow, the good people of Forsyth Co., allow them to be beaten on mere side issues which are not essential at this time, not in the least affecting the Convention.

Will you allow them to be beaten by men who have been but a short time amongst us, and others who do not long expect to blend their interests with yours?

Rally to the Polls on the 21st September and cast your votes on mature deliberation, taking into consideration the good of your country, placing your confidence in the men tried in such as are worthy of it, and all will yet be well.

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Job Worth, Esq., is a candidate for the Convention in Surry county without opposition.

An Exhibit of the Public Debt by the Public Treasurer of North Carolina.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, Sept. 4, 1865.

Having completed my report, as to the State debt, to be submitted to the Convention and General Assembly, and being applied to almost daily for information in relation to it, and the pressure of my time and duties rendering it impossible to answer all such inquiries by letter, you will oblige me and the public, I presume, by publishing the following brief synopsis of it:

Bonded debt contracted before May 20, 1861,		$11,119,500 00
Supposed amount of due and unpaid coupons on same,		2,500,000 00
Total am't war debt,		$13,619,500 00
Debts contracted since May 20, 1861,		
Bonds,	$13,121,500 00	
Supposed am't of due and unpaid coupons on same,	1,661,132 07	
Temporary loans from banks and individuals,	506,323 00	
Interest due on these loans to Oct. 1, 1865,	77,529 78	
Treasury notes in circulation,	5,246,826 16	
	$20,598,985 01	

The total of due coupons on all our State bonds is $4,151,132 07. I have not the means of ascertaining accurately the amount due on each class of bonds.

Amount of ante-war debt, over	$2,519,500 00
Amount of debt contracted since May 20th, 1861, over	20,598,985 01

This $20,598,985 01 embraces the following bonds which should be allowed as a set off.

Bonds sent to England, to be used as collaterals for the sale of our cotton bonds, which were not used and will be returned as I am informed, $1,500,000

Amount of bonds held by Commissioners of Sinking Fund, $2,372,500.

Bonds received in part payment of one half of the steamer Advance, $130,000.

Total,	4,002,500 00
Balance	16,596,485 01
New debt,	16,596,485 01
Total indebtedness (excluding English debt),	30,215,982 61

Resources of the State, are:

Stocks in R. Roads	6,316,500 00
Bonds on R. Roads and other corporations	3,117,786 88
	9,634,289 88
Balance,	$20,681,695 73

I have not yet obtained the requisite information to enable me to state the amount of our blockade debt in England. It is probably about £60,000.

JONATHAN WORTH.

TO THE PUBLIC.

3rd Collection District, Salisbury, N. C. Sept. 1st, 1865.

A GREEABLY to instructions from the Internal Revenue Office, I have subdivided this Collection District into divisions, as follows: 1st division to include Anson, Union, Cabarrus and Stanly counties; 2d do. Rowan, Davidson and Davie; 3d do. Yadkin, Forsyth, Stokes and Surry; 4th do. Mecklenburg, Gaston and Lincoln; 5th do. Caswell, Iredell and Alexander; 6th do. Caldwell, Wilkes, Ashe, Allegany and Watauga; 7th do. Cleveland, Rutherford and Polk; 8th do. McDowell, Burke and Mitchell; 9th do. Yancy, Madison, Buncombe, Henderson and Haywood; 10th do. Transylvania, Jackson, Macon, Cherokee and Clay.

I will consider the application of any loyal, energetic, business man, who may reside inside the several divisions indicated above for Assistant Assessor of the same: provided he can make and subscribe the following oath prescribed by act of Congress, July 1862:

I, ——— of ——— County of ——— and State of ——— do solemnly swear that I have never voluntarily borne arms against the United States since I have been a citizen thereof; that I have voluntarily given no aid, countenance, counsel, or encouragement, to persons engaged in armed hostility thereto; that I have neither sought, nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority, in hostility to the United States; that I have not yielded a voluntary support to any pretended government, authority, power, or constitution within the United States, hostile or inimical thereto. And I do further swear that, to the best of my knowledge and ability, I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I will take the obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God.

——— and subscribed before me, this ——— day of ——— A. D. 1865.

All applicants must write their christian name or names in full, otherwise they will not receive notice.

All persons who owe, or doing any business in this district on the 30th day of May, 1865, for which a license is required, will be assessed from the 1st day of May, 1865. All persons who have commenced any business for which a license is required since the date of the establishment of the district, to wit: the 30th day of May, 1865, will be assessed from the date of commencement of said business.

Any person, firm, company, or corporation, desiring to engage in, prosecute, or carry on any trade, business, or profession in this district must first obtain a license, therefore provided by law.

Special attention is directed to section 53 to 70, to 71 to 78, and 116 to 123, inclusive of the internal revenue act approved, June 30th, 1864, as enacted by the act of March 3 1865, relative to spirits, tax, beer, and penalties.

The necessary blank applications prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for license can be had at my office.

No manufactured tobacco, snuff or cigars, nor distilled spirits, brandy or wine, can be shipped out of the district unless in accordance with law.

The income tax for 1865 will be assessed in this district.

H. H. HELPER,
Assessor.

All persons are hereby notified that the undersigned will attend at the following times and places, for the purpose of receiving returns of property, and the assessment of taxes for the year 1865, viz:

Salem,	Sept. 18th, 19th, 20th.
Bethania,	" 21st.
Germanton,	" 22d.
Danbury,	" 23d.
Walnut Cove,	" 25th.
Madison,	" 26th.
Reidsville,	" 27th.
Leasburg,	" 28th.
Yanceyville,	" 29th.
Milton,	" 30th.
Hillsboro,	Oct. 2d.
Chapel Hill,	" 3d.
Pittsboro,	" 4th.
Graham,	" 5th.
Hawfields,	" 6th.
Greensboro,	" 7th.
Jamestown,	" 9th.
High Point,	" 10th.
Lexington,	" 11th.
Salisbury,	" 12th.
Concord,	" 13th.
Statesville,	" 14th.
Lincolnton,	" 16th.
Shelby,	" 17th.
Rutherfordton,	" 18th.
Morganton,	" 19th.
Lenoir,	" 20th.
Wilkesboro,	" 21st.
Jonesville,	" 23d.
Rockford,	" 24th.
Mount Airy,	" 25th.

All persons who fail to make returns at the above times and places will be assessed by the Assessor, and the penalty imposed by law.

H. H. HELPER,
Assessor.

Information for the People.

An Appeal to the Intelligent.

To the Editor of the "Press" and "Sentinel."

GENTLEMEN:—Although I feel a great reluctance to offer any suggestion of a public nature, through newspaper columns, yet, pleading as one great reason why I should do so, that by past experience in distributing provision among the poor and needy, I am perhaps better acquainted with the true condition of many people in this County than almost any other person,—I feel it rather a duty, and therefore venture to call upon you for aid in what I do think a very necessary and charitable object.

During the continuance of the war, by State and County aid, the destitute families of soldiers and other poor of the county were assisted, and at least in part provided for. Now all this has ceased. Those who were so fortunate as not to be killed or crippled, are at home to help and support their families; but who is to help those whose natural protection is now no longer able to do anything for them, and is sleeping his last long sleep?—I know of many such, in quite destitute conditions; and just as I write there comes to my mind one poor widow whose husband was an industrious laboring man and supported his family by his daily toil, and who died in a hospital. She is left with seven little orphan children, none large enough to aid her worth naming, and living on poor rented land, and scarcely knowing from one day to another where her daily bread is to come from. How can such a poor woman support and raise her family?—She received with gratitude and made good use of such provisions as the county enabled me heretofore to distribute, and it was a real pleasure to aid her.

There are a number of such cases which appeal in the strongest terms to all such as a kind Providence has dealt more lavishly with, and it seems to me that now, since we have no more tithes to pay, no impressment laws, and the prospect of being blessed with a plentiful corn crop, that some means could and should be devised of an entirely voluntary nature, and that it is our duty to try and give this class some relief. We are all in a condition not able to bear much taxation, and in so with necessarily have to be some to carry on the county and State business;—but if all such as really feel an interest in this matter, and have a heart to feel for the wants of the poor and needy, were to set to work, much could be done to relieve the distress which must necessarily prevail the coming winter.

I had a plan in mind, perhaps it is practicable, perhaps not,—but I will venture to give it. It is this:

Let voluntary Relief Committees be formed either three, or four, or one for the whole county with several agents in different parts of the county. I would suggest that the Wardens of the Poor would be very good and proper persons to receive and distribute, and let every one who is able and willing, hand over contributions to them, say one peck, half a bushel, a bushel, five or ten bushels of corn,—or an amount of money with which grain of wood, or other necessaries can be bought. And let a correct list of all such contributions be kept and published, and the income be distributed among the most needy and deserving.

That some aid must be furnished from some source to the class alluded to, is apparent to all; and if our financial condition would allow it, the easiest and best way would be by taxation; but as that course may appear at present, impracticable, let me appeal to you, and through you to the benevolent and charitable of Forsyth County, to aid in matching and carrying out some plan that will relieve the needy and distressed.

Very Respectfully, Yours,
V.

Salem, N. C. Sept., 1865.

FOR THE PRESS.

LEWISVILLE, N. C., Sept 17, 1865.

Mr. Editor:—

In the "People's Press" of Sept. 9th, is published an article written by myself, which gives a detailed account of the State debt, both of that which was created before the war and since, by reference to which article your readers will be able to see for themselves exactly where we stand—the amount of taxable property in the state, and the amount of Tax on this property which would necessarily have to be paid in order to discharge the debt incurred by the state since May the 20th, 1861, provided it be paid according to its face, (which no one proposes to do,) and also the amount required to pay the debt or its interest when scaled down to its specie value.

Since writing that article, I have, through the kindness of my friend, our former county commissioner, been furnished with a true statement of our county affairs, which gives me the means of showing to the good citizens of Forsyth County what effect repudiation would have on them, citizens of the county.

Forsyth has probably equalled, if not exceeded, any western county in its outlays for the relief of indigent soldiers families and other poor persons, during the past war; but, owing to the very judicious management of our county agent, our liabilities are less than might have been expected, considering the magnitude of our expenditures during the past four years, the very superior financial skill of our commissioner having saved the county much expense that would otherwise have ensued.

It is now my intention to use facts and figures in their stead with regard to the indebtedness of the county of Forsyth, and the amount of taxable property in this county, or rather the *real estate*, exclusive of slave property, which does not now exist, and some other valuable property.

The amount of land and town property in Forsyth is valued at one million two hundred and forty four thousand three hundred and forty six dollars, ($1,244,346,) while our county debt is five thousand dollars, ($50,000.)

To pay this debt at once would require a tax of a fraction over four per cent., or four dollars on every hundred dollars valuation of land as taxed; and to pay the interest, which is $3,000, would require a tax of one fourth of one per cent., or 25 cents on the $100 valuation, every year. But on the other hand, provided the state assumed the war debt, as it is called, and discharges its liabilities to the county, our county commissioner has on hand, in N. C. Treasury notes, twenty two thousand dollars, ($22,000,) and a draft for twelve thousand more on the state treasurer, which, if made good, would reduce our county debt to fifteen thousand dollars, ($15,000.)

Now suppose the county debt is to be repudiated by these or other as above stated, the tax necessary to be levied to discharge it at other would be a fraction over 1¼ per cent. on the valuation of land and town property, or one dollar and thirty cents on the $100; and to pay the interest on this $15,000, would only require a tax of about one twelfth of one per cent., or eight cents on the $100 valuation.

The above named county debt of $50,000 is a debt which we will be compelled to pay, which is on a basis equal to the amount of war debt which the state owes, and if not paid in one other way, the sheriff must raise it from the sale of our lands.

Now let us see what loss we, as a county, will sustain in case the state repudiates the debt created since 20th May, 1861:

In the first place, we will lose the $22,000 now in the hands of the county commissioner, and in the second place, the draft for the $12,000, which would work a clear loss for us of $34,000.

I now propose proving to the voters of Forsyth, that repudiation will work a loss to every man who holds taxable property as follows:

The valuation of real estate in Forsyth is $1,244,346.

The amount of tax on that valuation required to pay off the county debt, the first year is four per cent., or $4 00 on the $100 valuation.

The valuation of taxable property in the State is $180,000,000, and two per cent., or $2 00 on the $100 valuation, will pay the war debt the first year, provided it be scaled to its true specie valuation as proposed.

Repudiation would cause, as before stated, a loss to the county of Forsyth of a sufficient sum to pay two thirds of our county debt, to wit, $34,000, which is larger for us than the war debt is for the State; and this loss will have to be made up from the pockets of the people by a tax of $2 67 on every $100 valuation of real estate in the county, or $3 70 on the $1,000 valuation.

In addition to the debts referred to in this article, we have an anti-war debt of upwards of thirteen millions of dollars, the interest of which we are to be taxed to pay, besides our expenses, county and state. Heretofore our county tax has always equalled our State tax.

Now our anti-war debt and our county debt seem to us safe from the act of all the repudiationists, their hostile intension being levelled at the only debt which affects our pockets in the least, namely, the debt of the State, created since the 20th May, 1861,—this being the debt which, if the State refuses to pay, would have the effect to lay waste our currency, notes, bank bills and treasury notes of the State, thereby reducing our circulating medium from eight millions to one million; and every intelligent man knows that in proportion as our currency is reduced in value so reduced in value is property and labor, and the depreciation of taxable property, will have an effect on taxes to require a larger per cent. of tax on the valuation with less money to pay with, because there is a required sum bound to be raised.

Now, you good honest farmers of Forsyth County, I would ask you, who holds the treasury notes and bank bills of the State? Is it the speculator or is it the industrious hard working farmer? Ask yourselves, and then ask your neighbors, then count and see how much you have on hand and see how much your neighbor has on hand, then read both my articles and make a close calculation how much tax you will be called on to pay in a year, and see how long your Bank bills and Treasury notes will pay your taxes, if not lost by repudiation, and then recollect that repudiation, if accomplished, will not reduce but increase your taxes, and then make up your minds how you can best go to vote, and be sure you do this quickly so as to be ready by the election.

Now, it is argued by the advocates of repudiation, that there would be a considerable amount of Greenbacks in circulation sufficient to supply the place of our State money.

It is true that the Federal troops brought some greenbacks, amongst us, but they have taking back *all* they received from a portion of our specie, in payment for horses, while the merchants are gathering all the specie as well as greenbacks they can lay hands on and sending it north to buy goods, as neither Bank bills nor State Treasury notes will circulate, owing to the agitation of the repudiation scheme, and there is no bank exchange.

Neither have we wheat, flour, bacon or tobacco to ship north to bring us money, as we formerly did, consequently in view of repudiation, our currency will be diminishing, for the next twelve months, at least, instead of increasing.

I shall try, against the ratification of the Voters of Forsyth, against delegates who are chosen to vote for repudiation, as I am not indebted to the State, like the Wandering Jew, have no settled habitation, and also against such have converted their effects into gold, and consequently would be happy to have the opportunity to enrich themselves on your downfall.

It has been intimated to me by those who were my friends during the past year, that I will regret the course I have taken on this issue, and further that it will prevent me from being elected to office.

Now, I am seeking no office in the gift of the people of this State; an humble and private situation being most suitable to my taste and capacity, choosing rather, were the alternative presented to me, to fill a beggar's grave than a bribed king's throne, dishonored by repudiation.

W. B. SIPE.

We publish below a letter from one of the first men in the Western part of the State, and one of the best Union men to be found anywhere, to a friend who is a candidate for the Convention in a Western county:

RALEIGH, September 9th, 1865.

My Dear Sir:—I am glad to hear that you have no opposition, and repudiation not discussed in your county. Every intelligent man I meet with from every part of the State, is opposed to repudiation, and the probability is that any candidate who [illegible] Although every body, however, is for scaling that part of the debt created during the war. All the eminent men of the State, or very nearly all, are now agreed that the Convention should scale the debt. [illegible] Worth's [illegible] Treasury.

I have just had the pleasure of reading the manuscript of the forthcoming Report of Mr. Worth, which will be submitted to the Convention by Gov. Holden. I was glad to find the finances of the State in so good a condition.

$100 of Raleigh Bankers to pay and A sues him, the law obliges it will give A no aid to collect it. Hence this would be to uphold the worst species of gambling;—but, if there was no cheating or undue advantage in the game, all forms of, much as they detest gaming, will ever, whenever, despise it. The whole people concurred, through their representatives, in making this debt. If they recall themselves of this debt to avoid the performance of their promise, they will never afterwards feel their badges [illegible] with that lively pride at the reception [illegible] "good old North State."

But if Mr. Moore's principle were correct, it has no application to the subject, and is therefore [illegible]

The debt consists of the five per cent bonds [illegible] $300 of Treasury notes, and two and three quarter millions of State bonds, and the small [illegible] Public Treasurer to Banks and individuals. * * * * * * * *

These notes were issued and paid out to all creditors of the Secretary, the money into the Banks, and into the hands of the tax-payers, by receiving paid out to creditors, to support the Asylums, the ordinary expenses of the State, house for musicians of war, &c. Suppose you hold a North Carolina Treasury note, who can tell whether that particular note was paid out for charity or to prosecute the war? Nobody can tell. The bonds were all sold for the purpose of supplying the Treasury for all purposes.—They were sold for currency and the currency used for the common purpose of paying *all* the demands on the Treasury. Mr Moore's test will not apply to a dollar of the war debt. It must be sealed and paid, or all repudiated.

Under a law passed long before the war, guardians, executors and administrators were authorized to invest the funds in their hands in State bonds. Many did this. Will you now refuse to pay anything to the orphan and the widow?

But it is said the debts due by the State, counties and other corporations, are so great that we can't pay them. If this be so, then why not compound with all our creditors upon the old and well settled principle of bankruptcy, which makes an equitable distribution of what the bankrupt has among *all* his creditors?—By far the larger part of the debt made before the war, is due to persons out of North Carolina. This does not weaken our obligation to pay it if we were able; but if we are *unable* to pay, why shall our *home creditors* sustain the whole loss?

I am persuaded, however, that we can pay without subjecting ourselves to greater inconvenience than will be the just penalty of our folly. I have not time now to make an exhibit of our resources.

But this State debt intimately blends itself with our Banking operations. How many of those who are so precipitately deciding this most weighty and profound question, understand the condition of our banks, and the effect their failure to pay their bills will have on the State?—I venture to say, scarcely one knows any thing about it. How unwise then to make a decision and proclaim it *before it is necessary to decide*, and without proper information, which will be spread before the people in due time. The politician who, thus unfortunately jumps to his conclusion, acts as foolishly as the blacksmith who would undertake to repair a watch before he had studied its mechanism.

At the beginning of the war, the convention summoned the Bank Presidents and almost forced them to loan to the State about $3,000,000 of their currency. The Banks were exceedingly reluctant to do so; but they yielded to the then wild and insensible current of public opinion, after the convention had pledged to them in the form of an ordinance, the faith of the State, that the penalties for non-payment of specie should stand repealed until the State should repay them the amount borrowed. If the State repudiate the whole of this $3,000,000, certainly a Bank in the State can pay any reasonable part of its currency.

The demagogue will probably follow this instinct and denounce the Banks as dens of aristocrats, you mountain, then I hope the people are sufficiently enlisted to display those who speak to this plunge. More than one-fifth of the stock in the two other Banks of the State is owned by the poor children of North Carolina; and in addition to this the University owns $200,000 of stock in one of them. If the State does not pay the Banks, all this stock is lost. The University will be entirely bankrupt, and the Common School system nearly destroyed. The corporate property of many of the Banks would not pay one-fourth part of the amount of their currency; and consequently the holders of Bank bills would lose accordingly.

Now I do not pretend that I am sufficiently informed, and that I have considered this subject and heard it discussed enough to come to any decided conclusion what is best to be done; but I have considered it much more, and had better opportunities to be informed than most of those whose *superior capacity* or *excessive presumption* enables them to decide the matter at once, when no detriment can arise from delay.

This much only is clear to me, that the convention should take no action in the matter.—It should pass such constitutional amendments as it may deem expedient, and legislate on no subject not necessarily preliminary to our representation in the next Congress.

Gov. Holden has taken care that all attainable information in relation to the State debt, Banks, Railroads, &c., shall be laid before the Convention. Let this be spread before the people, and maturely considered; and let the General Assembly act, when it shall be *necessary* to act, and after the whole matter, in all its bearings, shall have been debated and thoroughly understood.

Yours truly,

From South Carolina.—NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The Charleston *Courier* of the 31st ult. says:

"It is stated that a decision has been arrived at that only those will be entitled to vote at the approaching election for a Convention who were actually legal voters in 1860. If the report be correct, it disfranchises all who may have attained age, or who may have become qualified since that time, and conflicts with the intense and spirit of Governor Perry's proclamation, based upon the announcement made by President Johnson, that laws in relation to suffrage be [illegible]

The Lynchburg extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad is fully completed and in running order. The Richmond and Danville Railroad will make all connections, at the [illegible] They are now to go to Bristol, Tennessee.

POSTAL SERVICE IN THE SOUTH.

The re-establishment of the Southern mail service is now engaging the earnest attention of Postmaster-General Dennison, and the country will be glad to learn that Mr. Dennison will not, in so doing, re-establish the high-priced contracts which, before the war, did much toward rendering the post-office department a burden upon the government. During the war, the department has become self-sustaining, and it is Gen. Dennison's intention to keep it as near that condition as possible.—To this end, the whole system of Southern railroads has been classified into four different classes, viz: Branch or spur roads, local roads, semi-trunk roads and through roads. A rate of compensation has been fixed for each class, viz: $30, $50, $75 and $100, per mile per annum, respectively. A circular letter has been sent to each of the Provisional Governors, notifying them that the department is ready to restore the mail service upon the Southern railroads, so soon as the said Provisional Governors can certify that they are in operation and controlled by proper persons. The fixing of the compensation at the prices named is not an arbitrary act of the Postmaster-General, but is the result of a careful systematization of the whole business, and is fixed with a view of having it bear a reasonable proportion to the prospective revenue to the department. This was not the case before the war, when political preference obtained contracts at exhorbitant rates, viz: $200 to $325 per mile, and which was one of the chief elements in causing a deficiency in the postal revenue. In the reorganization of this mail service, Gov. Dennison proposes to keep in view the point that the facilities for the South must be regulated in a great measure by the revenue to the department from the same source.

THE WAR DEBT.

The approaching State Convention will have the important duties imposed upon it of passing such ordinances as are required of the State, before we can be restored to equal rights in the national government.—An ordinance abolishing slavery in North Carolina forever must be passed, and ought to be passed with promptness and unanimity. It ought to be passed in such a spirit as to show to the government that we have made up our minds to cheerfully comply with the terms required of us.

When these alterations of the constitution shall have been adopted by the Convention, they ought at once to be submitted to the vote of the people of the State.

It will then be the duty of every man in the State to go to the polls and vote. The vote of the people upon the adoption or rejection of the acts of the Convention will measure our loyalty to the national government. The authorities will judge North-Carolina by the number and unanimity of her citizens who shall vote at that election.

If the vote is united and large, we shall at once be treated with great liberality, and have every consistent privilege extended to us. But if the poll shall be small and there is much division apparent from it, we shall be regarded with suspicion and shall be watched as disloyal people. It is of the utmost importance that our vote shall be united and that it shall be such as to convince the national government that we are unanimously agreed to cheerfully perform such duties as it has required of us.

For these reasons it is highly important that nothing shall be brought before the Convention that is not positively required to be passed upon. Especially should the Convention avoid raising an unnecessary question that might make a division amongst the people. And for these reasons the war debt of the State should not be passed upon by that body. If that debt should be ignored or repudiated by the Convention, and this ordinance, together with the others should be submitted to the vote of the citizens, the vote will be very much divided. When this divided vote was declared by the Northern people, it would at once be taken that we were divided on the subject of the abolition of slavery. Such a divided vote would do the State great damage.—*Standard.*

We learn from the Edgefield (S. C.) *Advertiser* that the branches of the South Carolina Railroad between Branchville and Johnston's Turn Out, and from Orangeburg to Columbia, are under contract, and are being rapidly pushed toward completion. The Greenville and Columbia road is in running order from Greenville to Alston, and the remainder of it, which is not of much length, is being rapidly put in order. The North Eastern Railroad is now running its entire length from Charleston to Florence. The Wilmington and Manchester road is running from Kingsville 37 miles of its length, and will be in order its entire length, it is said, during this month. The Cheraw and Darlington road is also now running its entire length. The Columbia and Hamburg road has a large force of workmen on it, and is rapidly being pushed forward.—The Charleston and Savannah Railroad is running its whole length.—*Progress.*

The Removal of Restrictions on trade in the Southern States.—The Secretary of the Treasury has promulgated the President's proclamation of the 29th ult., for the information and guidance of the officers of the Treasury Department, and says:

In conformity with its terms, articles heretofore regarded as prohibited may be transported to places in States heretofore declared in insurrection, without any restriction, except guns, pistols and ammunition. Application for the shipment of these should be made in writing to the proper officers of customs, who will forward them to this Department for its decision, accompanied with such recommendation as they may be disposed to make.

E. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

WILLIAM L. OLIVER & CO.,

COMMISSION, RECEIVING & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

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Regular lines to Savannah and Baltimore vessels discharging at foot of Wall-st., East River, and Steamers discharging at foot of Warren-st., North River, New York.

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July 22, 1865. 1:3m

A PROCLAMATION,

BY WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

Provisional Governor

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North-Carolina, under the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty and property, and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal government, by presenting such a republican form of government, as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to the protection of the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.
The county of Alexander will choose one member.
The counties of Ashe of Alleghany will choose one member.
The county of Anson will choose two members.
The county of Beaufort will choose two members.
The county of Bertie will choose two members.
The county of Bladen will choose one member.
The county of Brunswick will choose one member.
The county of Buncombe will choose one member.
The county of Burke will choose one member.
The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.
The county of Caldwell will choose one member.
The county of Camden will choose one member.
The county of Carteret will choose one member.
The county of Caswell will chose two members.
The county of Catawba will choose one member.
The county of Chatham will choose three members.
The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.
The county of Chowan will choose one member.
The county of Cleaveland will choose two members.
The county of Columbus will choose one member.
The county of Craven will choose two members.
The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.
The county of Currituck will choose one member.
The county of Davidson will choose two members.
The county of Davie will choose one member.
The county of Duplin will choose two members.
The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.
The county of Forsyth will choose two members.
The county of Franklin will choose one member.
The county of Gaston will choose one member.
The county of Gates will choose one member.
The county of Granville will choose three members.
The county of Greene will choose one member.
The county of Guilford will choose three members.
The county of Hallifax will choose two members.
The county of Hayward will choose one member.
The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.
The county of Hertford will choose one member.
The county of Hyde will choose one member.
The county of Iredell will choose two members.
The county of Jackson will choose one member.
The county of Johnston will choose two members.
The county of Jones will choose one member.
The county of Lenoir will choose one member.
The county of Lincoln will choose one member.
The county of Macon will choose one member.
The county of Madison will choose one member.
The county of Martin will choose one member.
The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.
The county of Montgomery will choose one member.
The county of Moore will choose one member.
The county of Nash will choose one member.
The county of New Hanover will choose two members.
The county of Onslow will choose one member.
The county of Orange will choose two members.
The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.
The county of Perquimmins will choose one member.
The county of Person will choose one member.
The county of Pitt will choose two members.
The county of Randolph will choose two members.
The county of Richmond will choose one member.
The county of Robeson will choose two members.
The county of Rockingham will choose two members.
The county of Rowan will choose two members.
The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.
The county of Sampson will choose two members.
The county of Stanly will choose one member.
The county of Stokes will choose one member.
The county of Surry will choose one member.
The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.
The county of Union will choose one member.
The county of Wake will choose three members.
The county of Warren will choose two members.
The county of Washington will choose one member.
The county of Watauga will choose one member.
The county of Wayne will choose two members.
The county of Wilkes will choose two members.
The county of Yadkin will choose one member.
The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective Counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The elections for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, and all paroled officers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, prisoners including the rank of Colonel, in the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, in the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation, and provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful in this. It will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men; they will nevertheless, examine those who may apply to take the oath, that it is [illegible] taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it inviolate, and not for the purpose of subverting upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not true false, and kept the pardon becomes void, and they will be tried, punished and forfeit their property and franchises, as the case may be.

The Justices and Clerks, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every precaution to enable every citizen to take the oath he may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to carefully examine fairly and strictly to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with [illegible] from the [illegible] and correct returns [illegible] their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN.

By the Governor:
Provisional Governor.
Lewis Hayes, Private Secretary.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., August, 1865.

Messrs. M. F. A. W. E. and other prominent gentlemen of the true Southern party of [illegible] County:

Gents:

Being in search last night, a note was sent from you which had been received by a messenger, giving us an account of your success in the *repudiation* scheme in [illegible] County.

We highly congratulate you on the unparalleled success which has crowned your efforts thus far, and we can but hope, taking the past as a fair index of the future, that your untiring efforts may be successful in accomplishing the one cherished object of our hearts,—that is the *destruction of the Union party in the State*, and probably in the Southern States, which you are well aware is the only mode by which the *true Southern party* may be allowed to participate in State or public affairs of any kind.

We also gratefully acknowledge the receipt of a number of copies of Mr. F's Circular to the voters of Rockish County, which were very well received, and which we consider the best thing on the subject that any person has yet advanced.

We would also very strongly recommend to the consideration of our friends in Forsyth, the return of Mr. S., who has always been a very warm friend of ours; to secure his services and if possible to prevail on him to commence with his friend and quondam partner Mr. A. to resume the publication of that valuable Journal which has contributed so much to our successes heretofore and which no doubt would be a very successful auxiliary to our cause under the present circumstances, provided it could be successfully re-established.

You are aware, and we hope, that great caution will be necessary in accomplishing the measure we have spoken of, as should it once become known that the doctrine of *repudiation* was being instituted for the purpose of reorganizing the old *democratic party of 1860*, and the *true Southern party* of 1861, '62, '63, and '64, it would meet with such opposition from the mass of Unionists, would prevent our casting any heads, for I suppose you that even Democrats of 1860 would oppose it in a great many instances."

By using proper caution, I have no doubt that we may be able to accomplish our end; by taking *repudiation* as a means, and creating the impression among the *Union men*, that the State debt is a *war debt*, and made for war purposes, and consequently Union men ought not to be called upon to pay it; and if we can succeed in establishing *State repudiation* here, there is no doubt but that the party will be able, with our help, to establish a system of general repudiation which will amount to the total extirpation of all the people North and South from our public debt, and will have the effect of throwing us back a few years further, which was the true democratic policy in 1860, and will continue, if safely established, will amount to a permanent establishment of that party, in all its pristine purity.

Great caution will be necessary in making our selections of delegates to our State and National conventions. As it will be necessary to have men who *profess Union sentiments*. But as we are aware that there are many men in our party who profess *Union* sentiments, but still are good and true Southern men, it will be an easy matter to select men of the proper stamp and who will be perfectly safe.

There are men now in your county who are asking office, and who profess to be good men and true, we would be pleased to see all such, as the men who profess Union sentiments and are true to our principles, (to wit:) repudiation, and the restoration of the true Southern party in North Carolina, are the men for whom we must labor, if we would accomplish the objects for which we have started out.

We would be very glad to select a Convention to suit us, but so far as that is concerned, it is impossible, and especially as Yadkin County is concerned, as Judge Pearson will be elected in Yadkin in defiance of all we can do; but we hope, with the start you have taken in Forsyth, you will be able to defeat Starbuck and Lash, for should they all three become delegates, our cause, so far as repudiation, or any other of our most cherished measures are concerned, is entirely lost.—Pearson being opposed to *repudiation* as a man of large influence, and Lash opposed to it and one of the best financiers in the State, and Starbuck a strict constitutional man, the true Southern party would be put down, according to their Unionized sentiments of secessionism, and *politically and socially* ruined. You have the power to defeat Starbuck and Lash, and it must be done, either by fair means, openly, or in *secret caucus*.

The so-called Union party in Forsyth have failed to hold a Convention to make a nomination of candidates, and by that means have left a way open for you to call a meeting and make a selection, and then press upon the people the double ticket, and thus Starbuck and Lash as disorganizers. Should you resolve to hold a meeting, take the best men you have that are of the right stamp, but if you fail, the best thing you can do is to select two quite ignorant Union men, who would be incapable of doing either good or harm, but would allow themselves to be made mere tools for the mere office; and in that case you would defeat Starbuck and Lash, and you must [illegible] in forming the Convention, which is called for a good object. For if Starbuck, Lash and Pearson become delegates, they will control the whole Convention.

But over the most cautious is the necessity of watching the [illegible] the Union [illegible] office at Salem or Winston would be fatally in the sent by the next passenger, and might either [illegible] fall into bad hands.

Very respectfully, Your [illegible]
H.
Chairman of Council.

Alabama.—The Governor has issued a circular letter instructing his officers to admit negroes to testify in the Courts. This letter is based upon the circular of Gen. Howard, requiring that all cases pending throughout the State, before the Freedmen's bureau in the respective localities, and admitting negroes to testify.

MARRIED:

In Winston, [illegible]

In this place, by J. Bynum, Esq., Mr. J. H. TEAGUE to Miss [illegible]

In Winston, Mrs. ELIZABETH FAIRCLOTH, aged of Moses Faircloth.

In this county, on the [illegible] there, SARAH ANN, daughter of [illegible] Esq., aged [illegible] years.

Blessed are the people of whom this is true.
Behold the Lord's face.
Thrice happy to exist; to exist he race."

WANTED.

BANK NOTES and Notes on the Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Company. I will pay Cash, or exchange Bacon or Brown Yarn.
Sept. 16—tf G. W. WHEELER.

PEACHES.

A NUMBER of good BOXES for Sale.
Sept. 16—tf G. W. WHEELER.

DRIED FRUIT.

I AM in the Dried Fruit Trade, and anxious to buy any quantity of Dried Fruit, and will pay the highest market price for sound Apples, Peeled and unpeeled, Peaches, Blackberries, Pears, Cherries and Plums.

I have on hand and offer a fine stock of GOODS, and intend to keep up a supply. Will pay in *Groceries, Iron, Salt, Coffee, Sugar or Cotton*, or sell on *Dry Goods*, and also a little [illegible]

I am now also prepared to buy Flax-seed, and will pay the highest market price. I expect to have constantly on hand a supply of good Liverpool Salt to barter for Seed.
Salem, Sept. 9, 1865. E. A. VOGLER.

Powder for Sale.

Sept. 9, 1865. E. A. VOGLER.

Bank Notes Bought.

I WILL buy Bank Notes on the North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia Banks, and will also buy Specie.
Salem, N. C., Sept. 2, 1865.—tf. E. A. VOGLER.

VALUABLE WORK.

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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

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Raleigh, N. C.

Sept. 2, 1865. 4w

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For specimen copies or list of prices, address as above.

As the War is Over

AND PEACE IS RESTORED,

THE PRESUMPTION IS THAT EVERY [illegible] WENT A NEW SUIT OF CLOTHES MADE.

We, the subscribers, have opened a TAILOR SHOP, at the old stand [illegible] formerly carried on [illegible]

From the experience of many years in that branch of business, we flatter ourselves that we shall be able to give universal satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call.

All who wish to [illegible]

Shop on Main-st., [illegible] Salem, Aug. 26, 1865.

TO TEACHERS.

In order to advance the interest of education in the South, it is desired to [illegible] the names and address of all teachers [illegible] with the character of the [illegible] Address [illegible] CAMPBELL, Greensboro', N. C.

Court Order.

ORDERED by the Court that [illegible] on the night of the 15th [illegible]

August 17, 1865. [illegible]